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# CPL Applications on the EOS-TERRA Spacecraft

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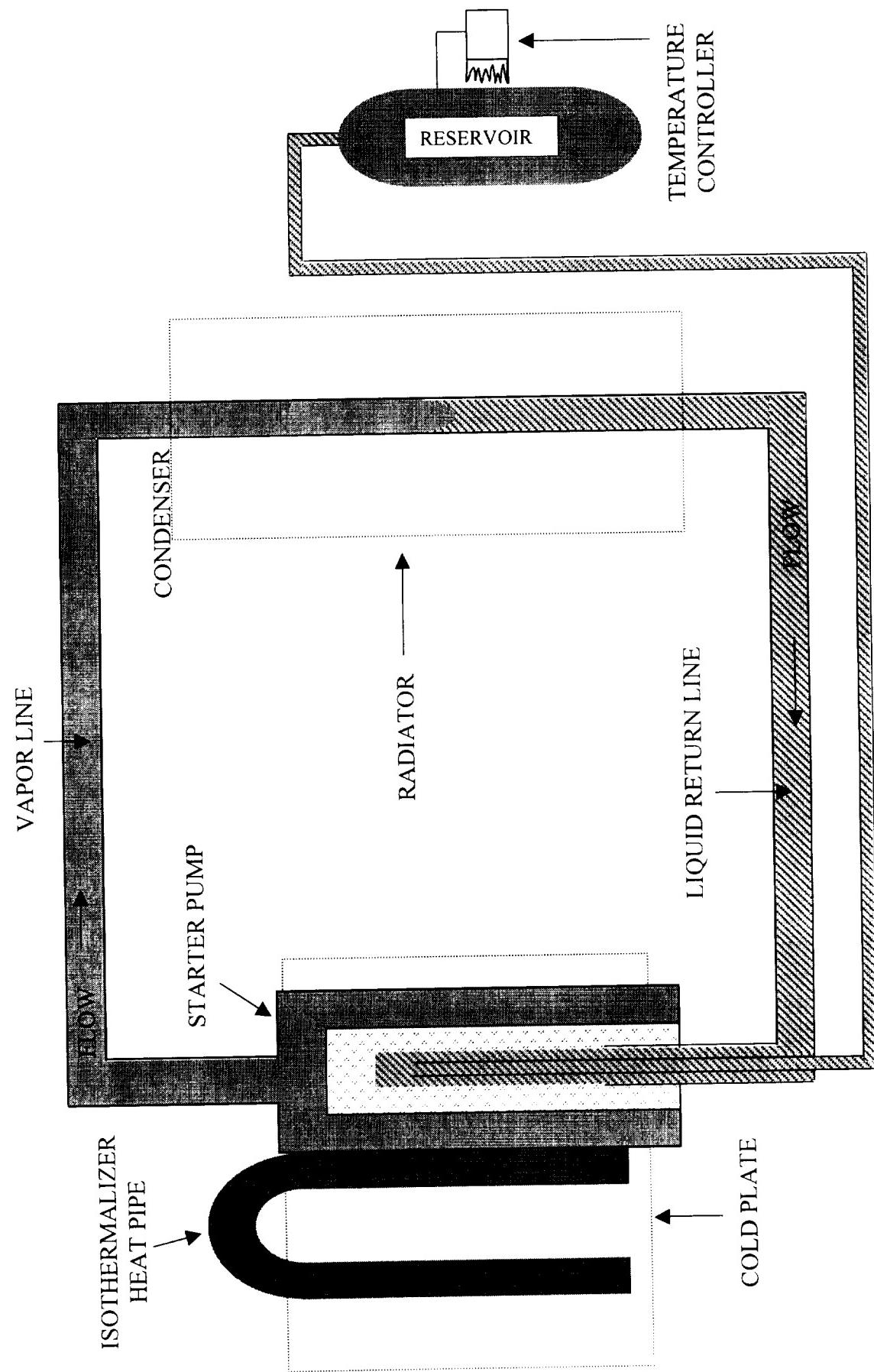
International Workshop on Two-Phase Thermal Control Technology  
July 6-7, 2000, European Space Agency ESTEC, Noordwijk, The Netherlands

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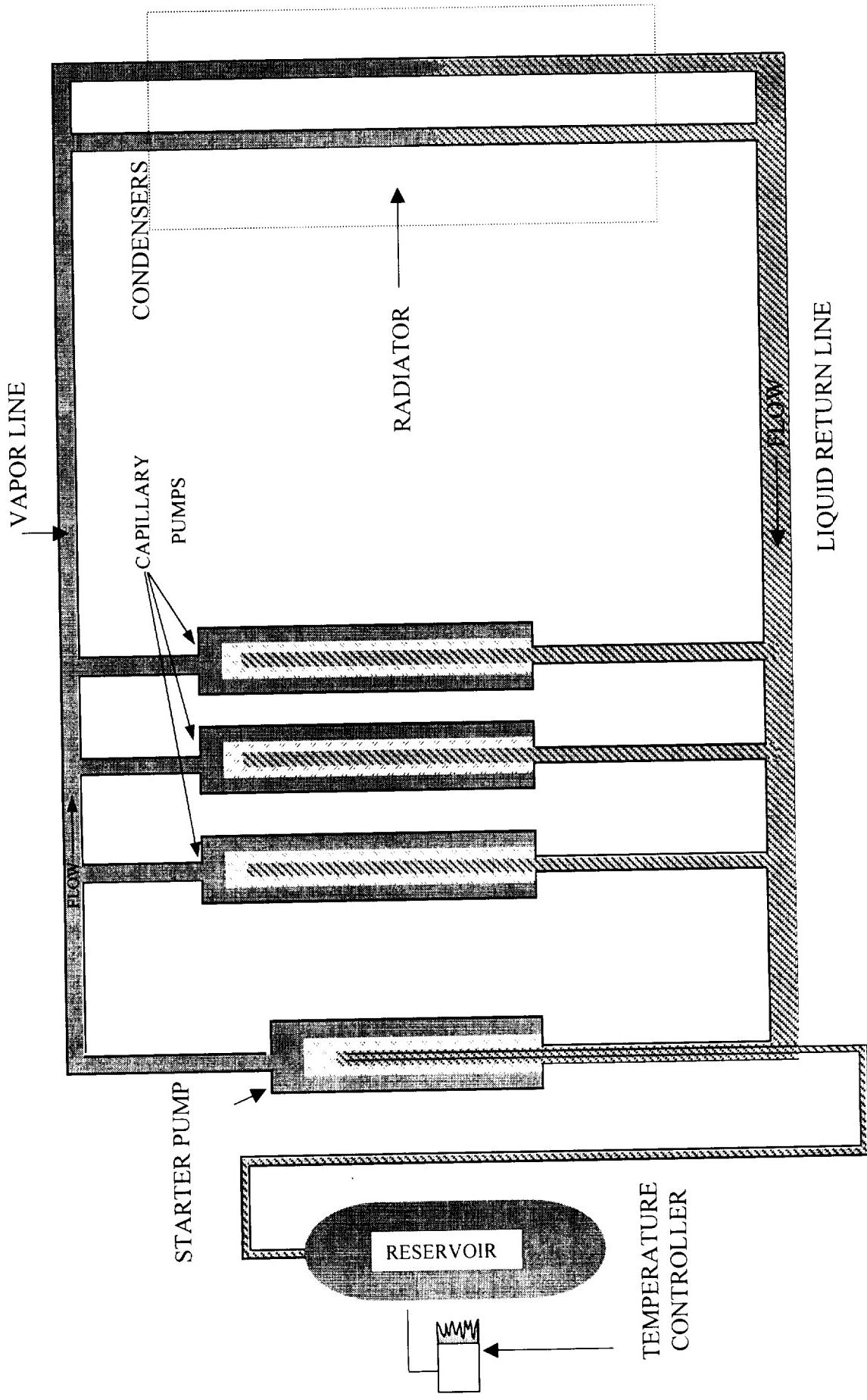
# STATUS OF CPL TECHNOLOGY

- STARTER PUMP CPL's
  - Single pump plumbed directly to the reservoir, with a bayonet insert
  - Flight proven via CAPL 2 (Sept 95) and HOST (Oct 98)
  - Baseline for the EOS-AM and HST SM-3 missions
- TRADITIONAL CPL'S - Multiple pump CPL's
  - Provide heat sharing and multiple heat acquisition sites
  - Requires flight verification (CCQ and CAPL 3)

## Starter Pump Capillary Pumped Loop



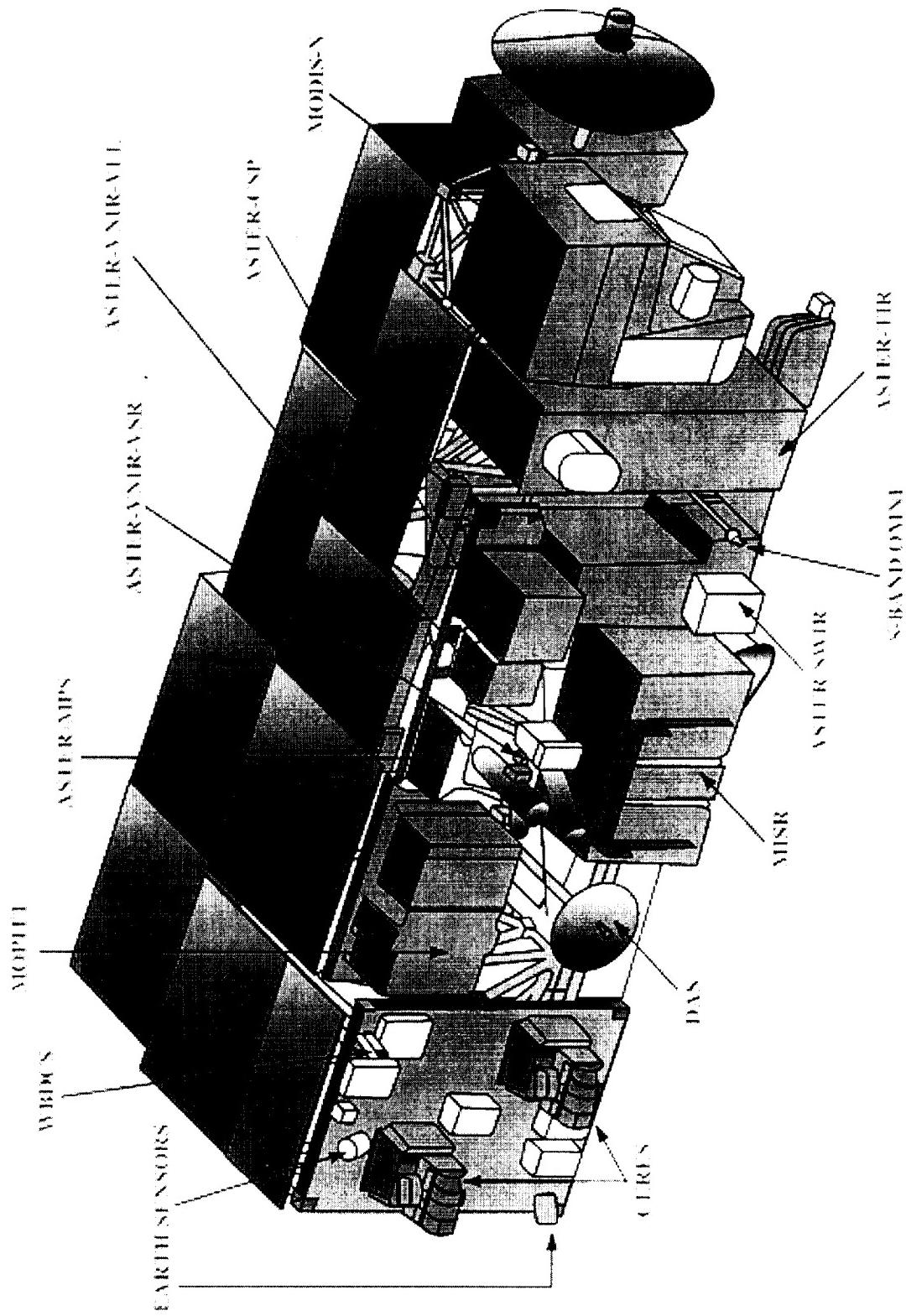
# Multiple Evaporator Capillary Pumped Loop



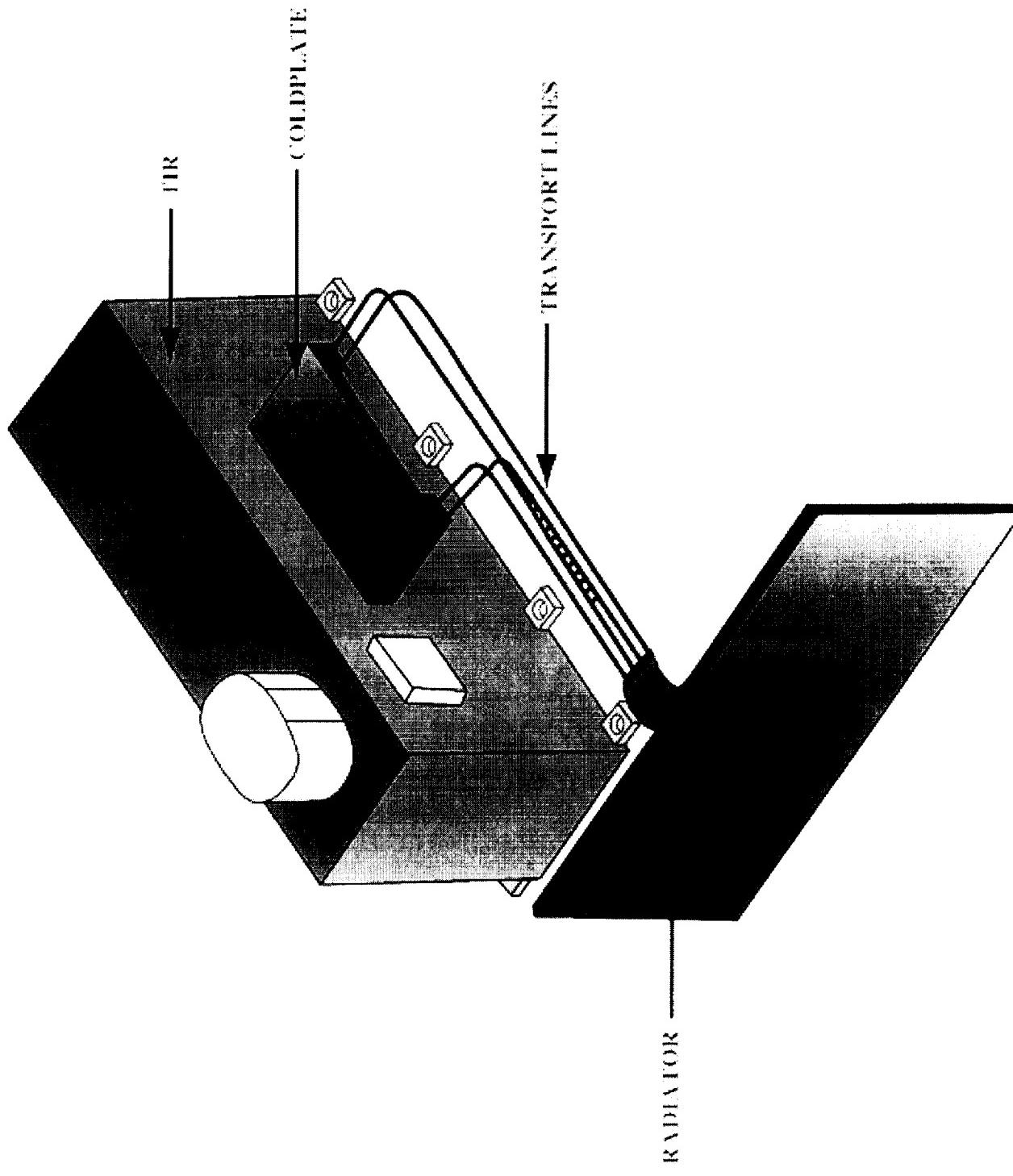
# TERRA (EOS-AM) CPL APPLICATIONS

- TERRA (EOS-AM) - 6 starter pump loops used for thermal control of 3 instruments (redundant loops)
  - MOPITT
  - ASTER SWIR
  - ASTER TIR
- All ground testing successful, S/C TV test run with loops in a reflux mode, (reservoir approx. 18 inches above evaporator)
  - Low power limit observed due to vapor line flooding
  - Reservoir set point adjusted during TV test to improve instrument performance
- Loop shutdown accomplished by increasing reservoir temp
- Life test unit running continuously for 3 years - effort to be continued at GSFC after launch

# EOS-AM SPACECRAFT



# ASTER - TIR CPL CONFIGURATION



# EOS-AM CPHTS Cold Plate Assembly (Face Sheet Removed)

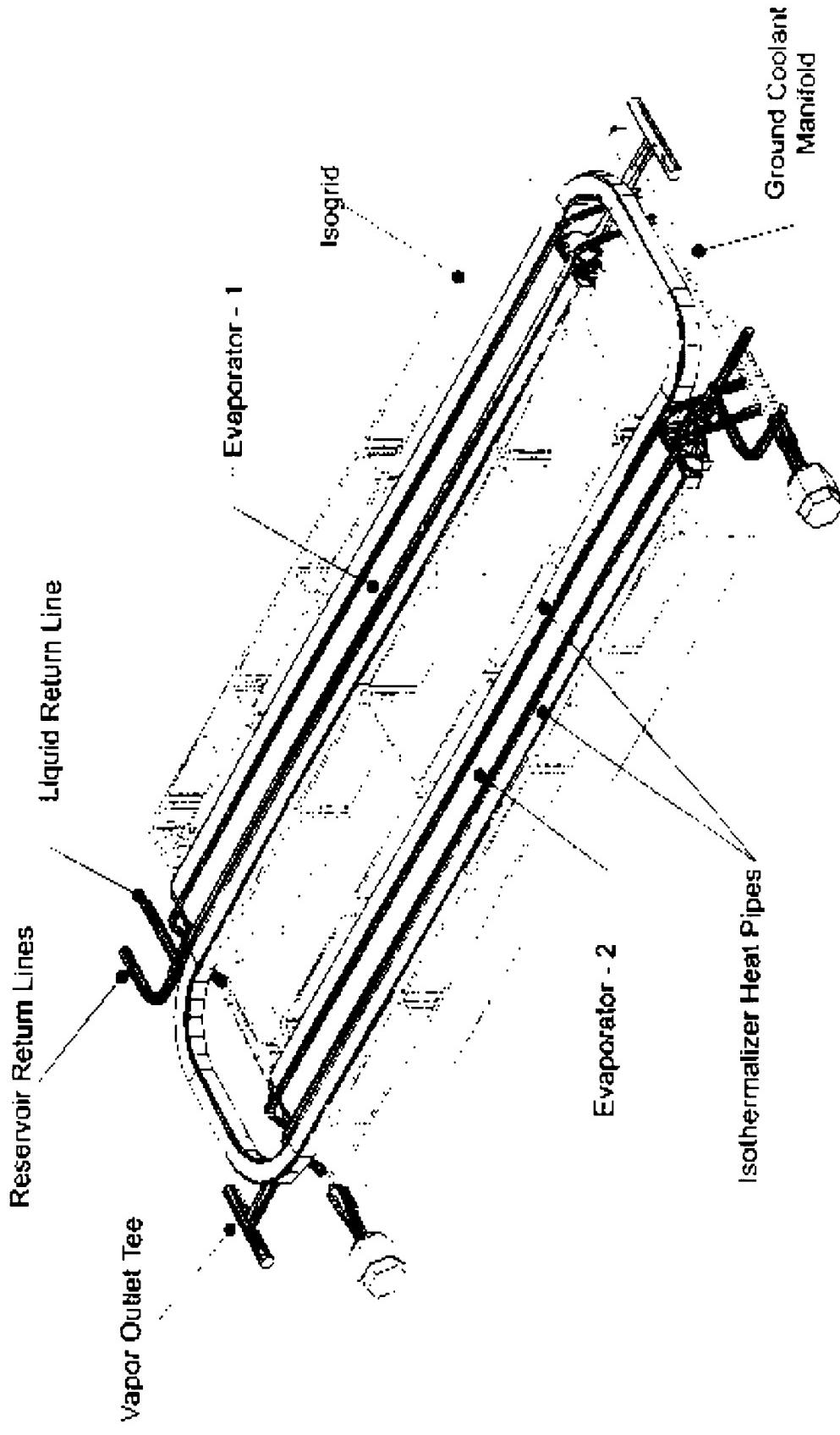
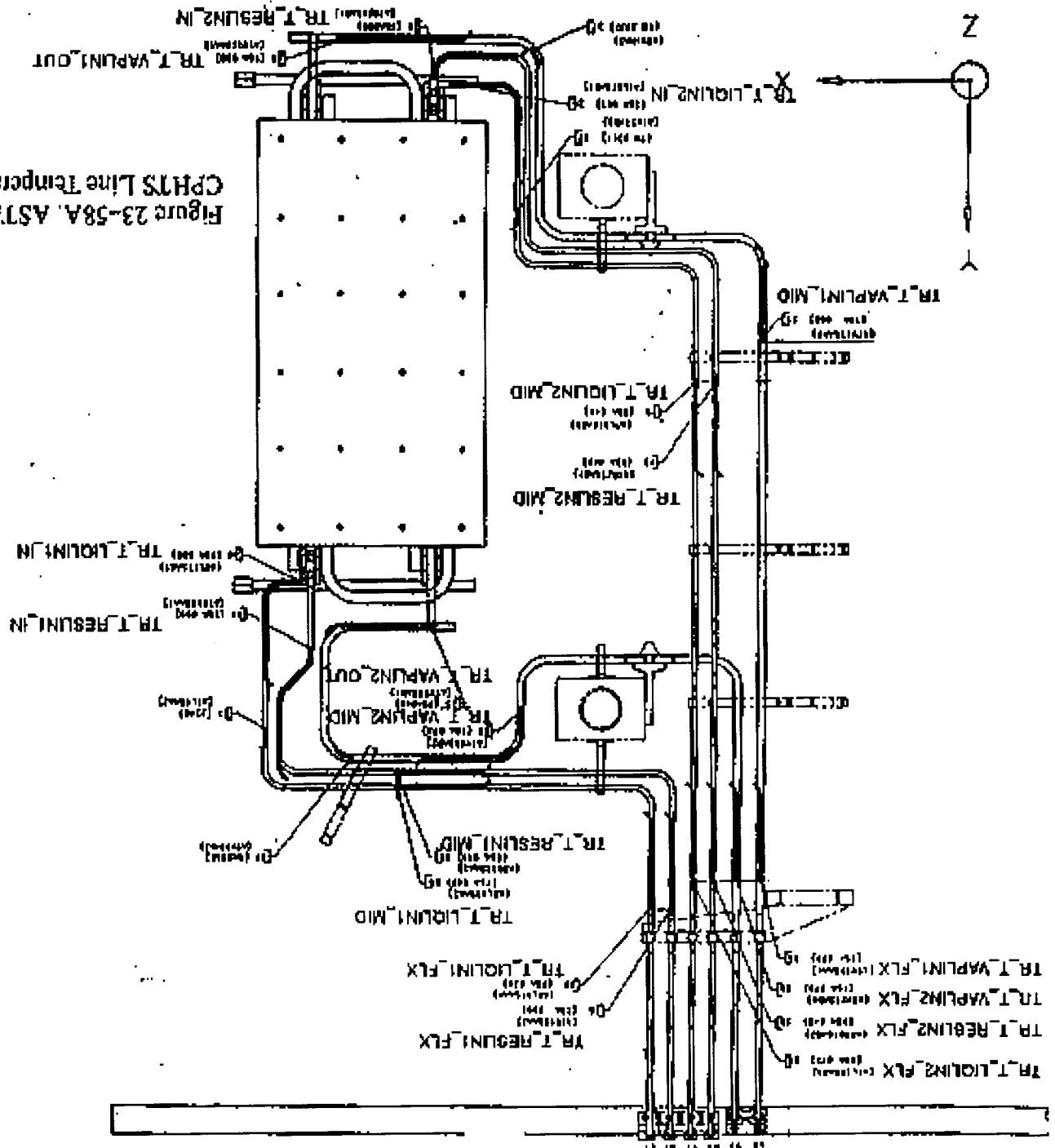
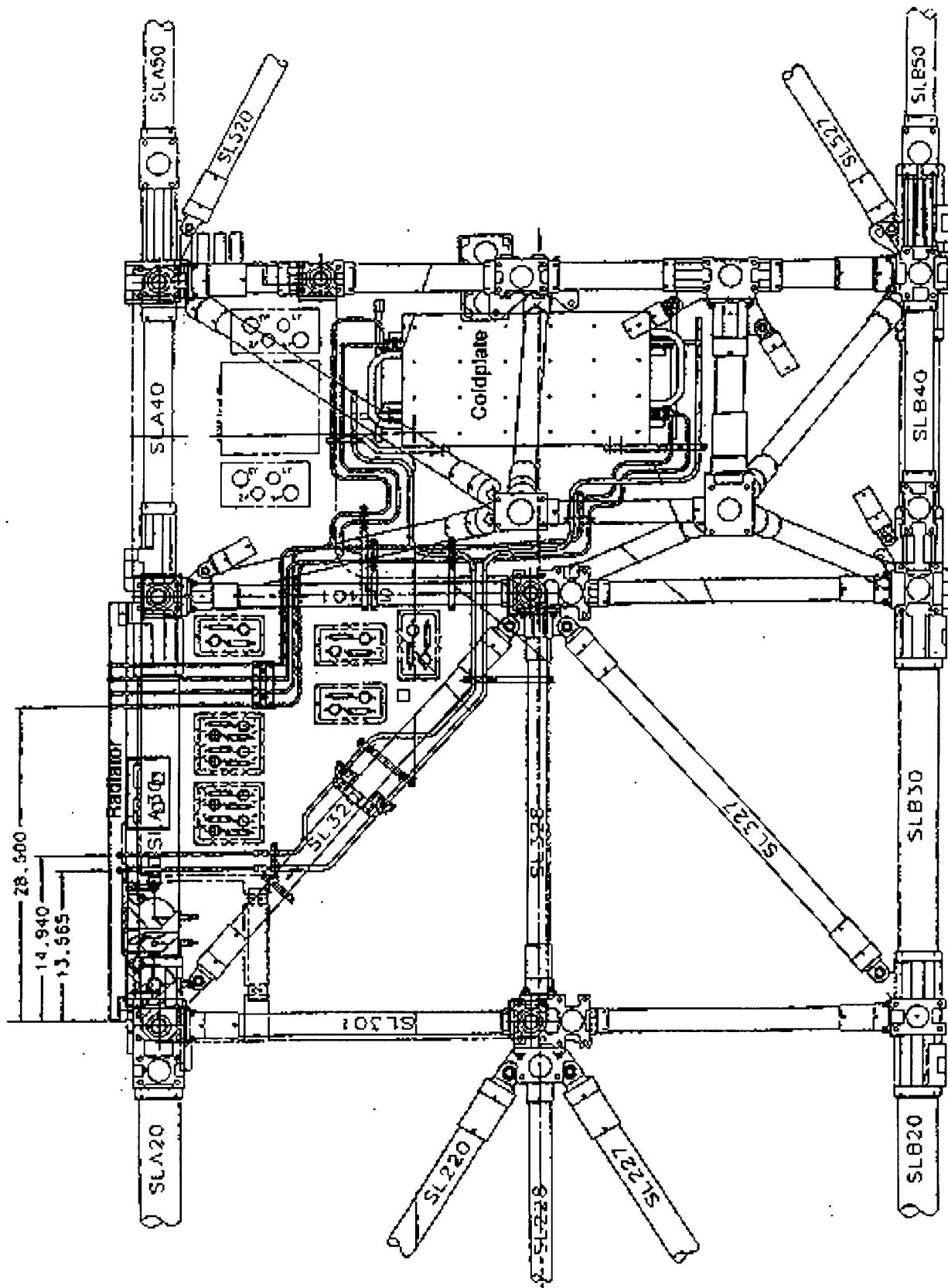


Figure 23-58A. ASTER TIR



# CPHTS - SWIR Tubing Layout

LOCKHEED MARTIN



# Start-up Summary

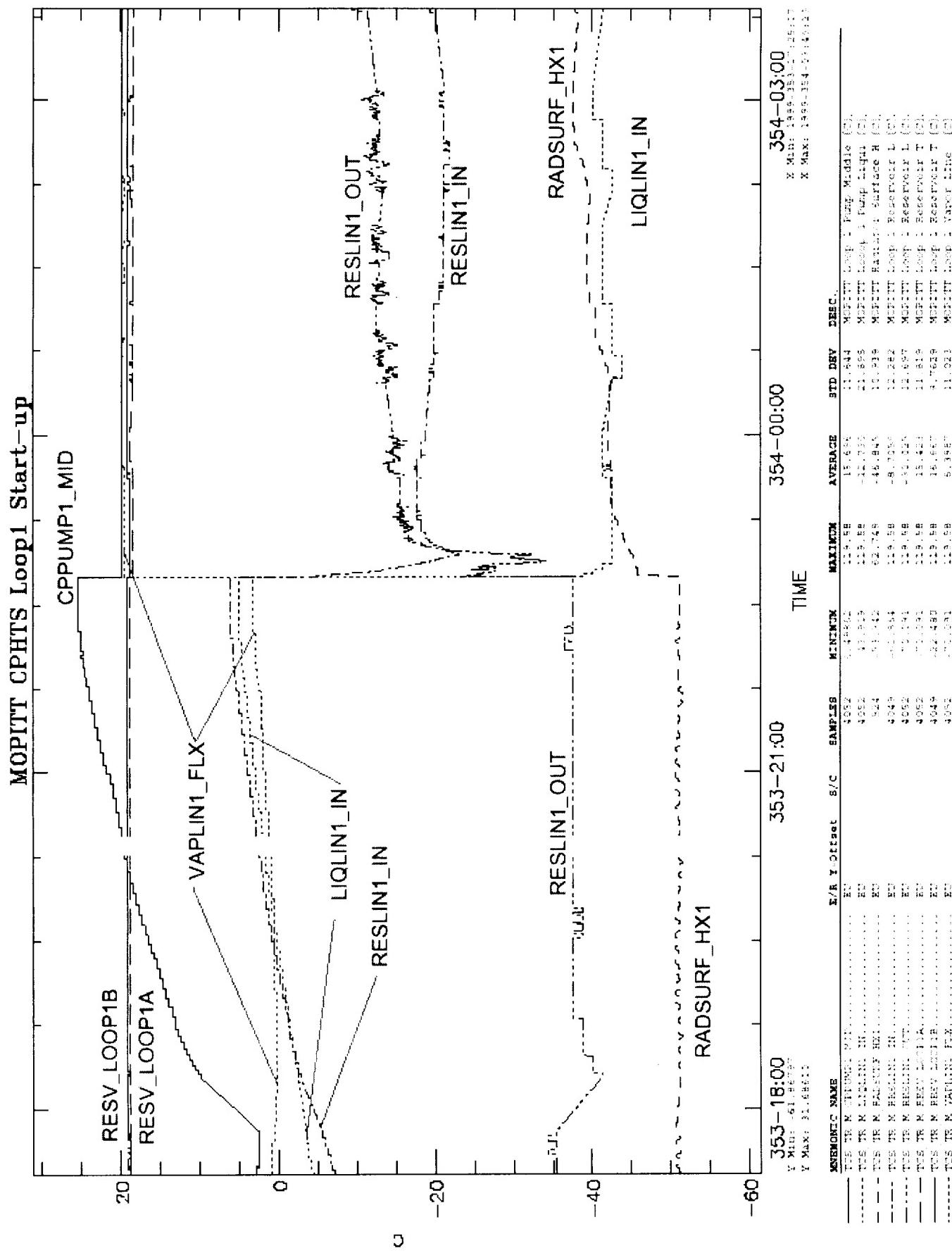
- Each instrument has primary loop (Loop 1) and backup loop (Loop 2) with evaporator starter heaters and various other heaters.
- Standard start-up uses both starter heaters (150W total) located on the evaporator pumps, with later transition to instrument power.
  - Reservoir set to 20 C prior to start-up
- Contingency start-up uses vapor line heater, outlet heater, button heater, and starter heaters.
  - Reservoir set to 20 C prior to start-up
  - Heaters used to force liquid into reservoir prior to start to reduce start-up “shock” to the loop
  - “Button” heater on evaporator reduces superheat required to start the loop, also reduces “shock” to the loop

# Start-up History

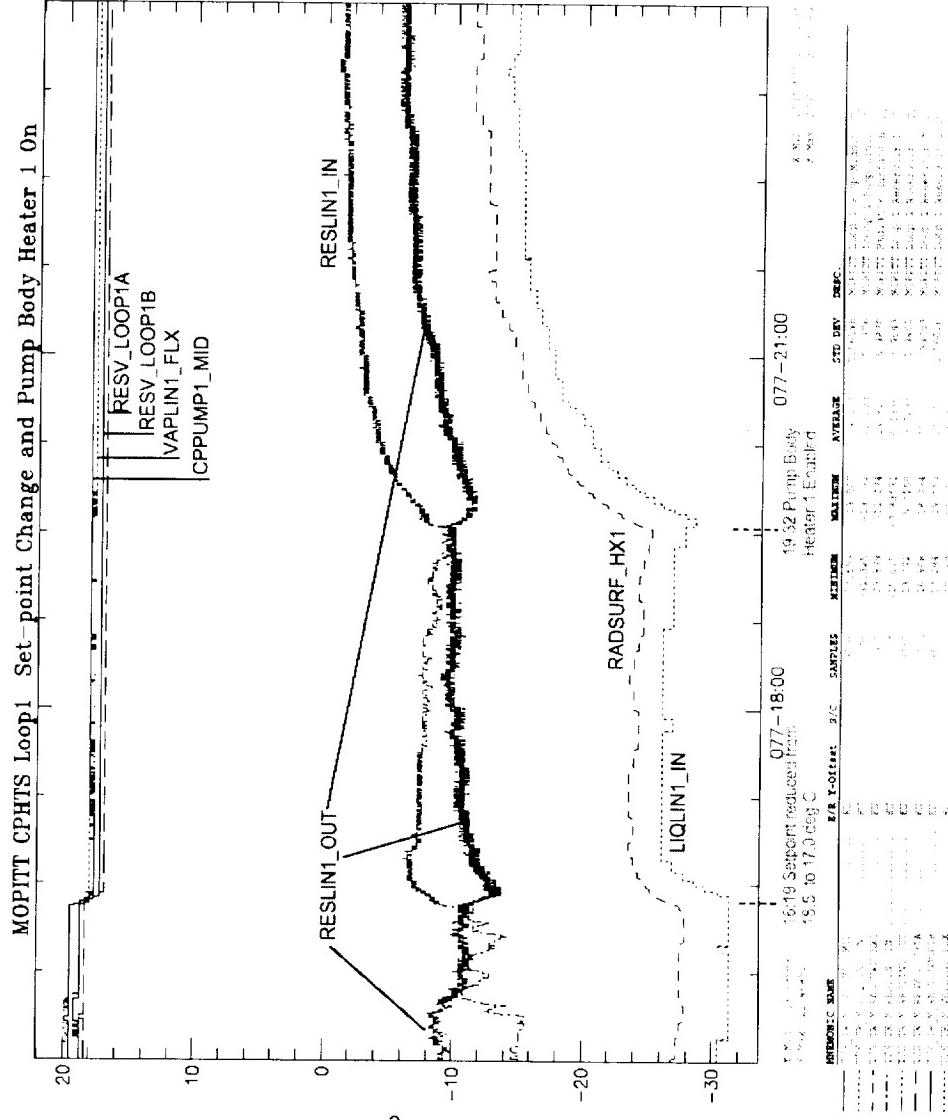
- TERRA launched on December 18, 1999
- MOPITT:
  - Loop 1 started successfully on 12/19/99, running OK
- ASTER SWIR:
  - Loop 1 started successfully on 1/5/00, running OK
- ASTER TIR:
  - Loop 1 deprimed 62 hours after standard start-up, 1/10/00
  - Loop 2 deprimed 48 hours after standard start-up, 1/15/00
  - Loop 2 operates steadily from 1/19/00 to 2/20/00 following contingency start-up, deprimed after numerous orbital adjust burns
    - Loop 2 restarted on 2/24/00 with contingency start-up

# MOPITT CPHTS

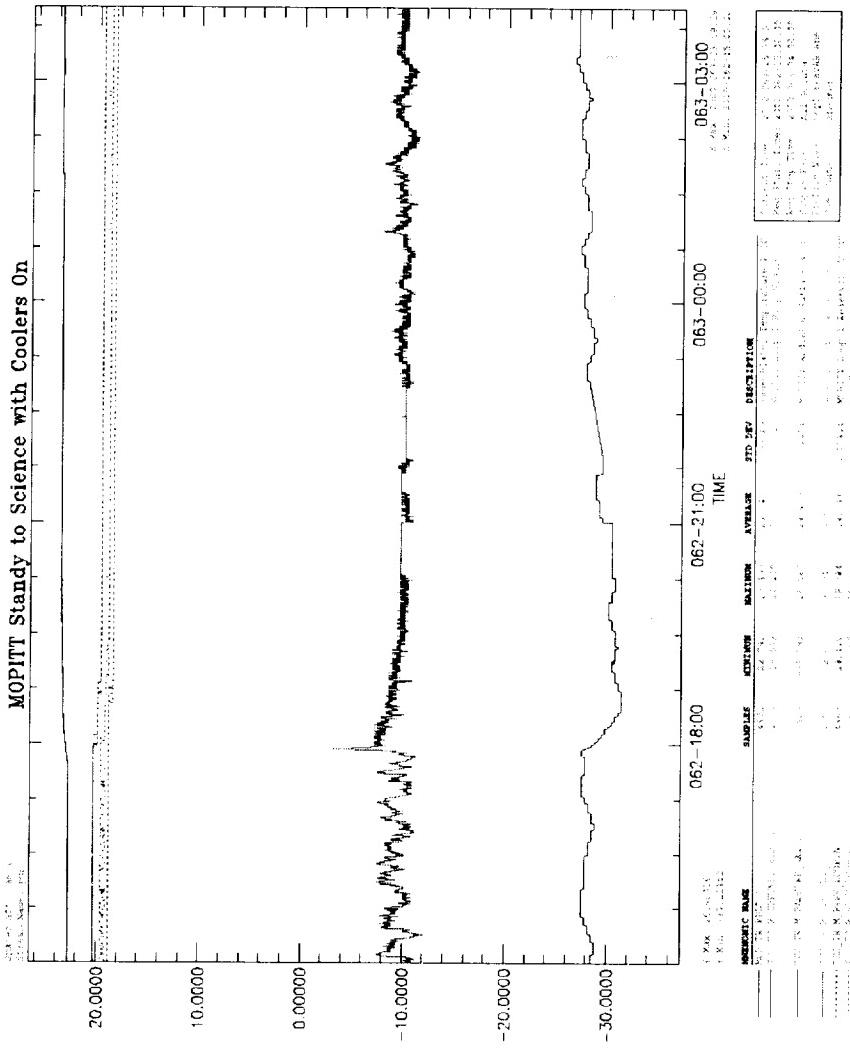
- 12/19/99 Standard Start-up
  - Loop 1 started with two starter heaters (total 150W).
    - Superheat at nucleate boiling: about 7 °C
    - Reservoir cold shock: less than 2 °C
- 1/4/00
  - 12:00 Loop operated with one starter heater (75W).
  - 16:57 Loop operated on safe mode (total ~ 145W)
  - 19:25 Starter heater off (total ~ 70W)
- 3/17/00
  - Reservoir temperature reduced 1.5 °C due to instrument request to run colder



# TCS Performance Summary: MOP CPHTS Setpoint Change and Pump Body Heater 1 On

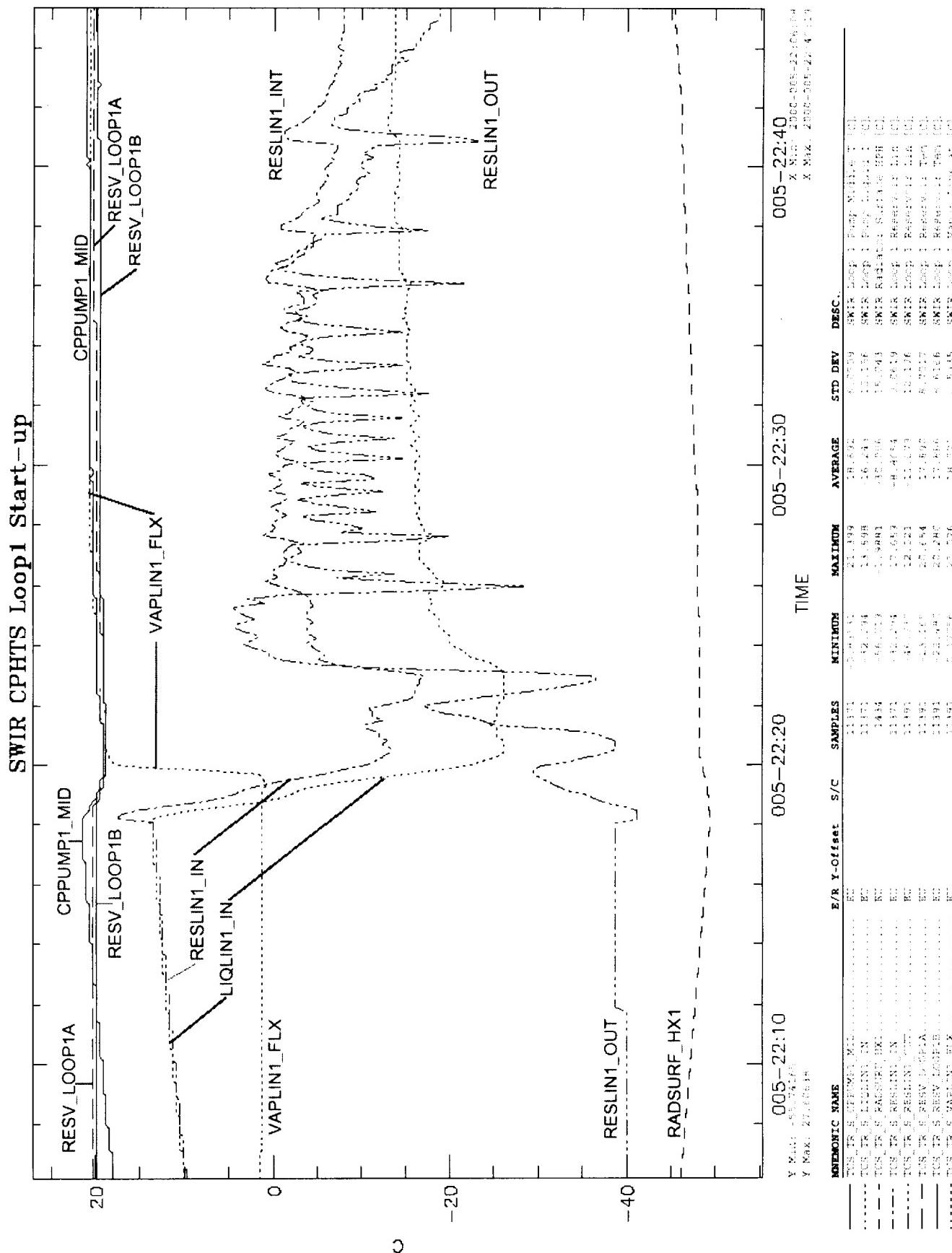


# TCS Performance Summary: MOP CPHTS Doors Open/ Operational Transition

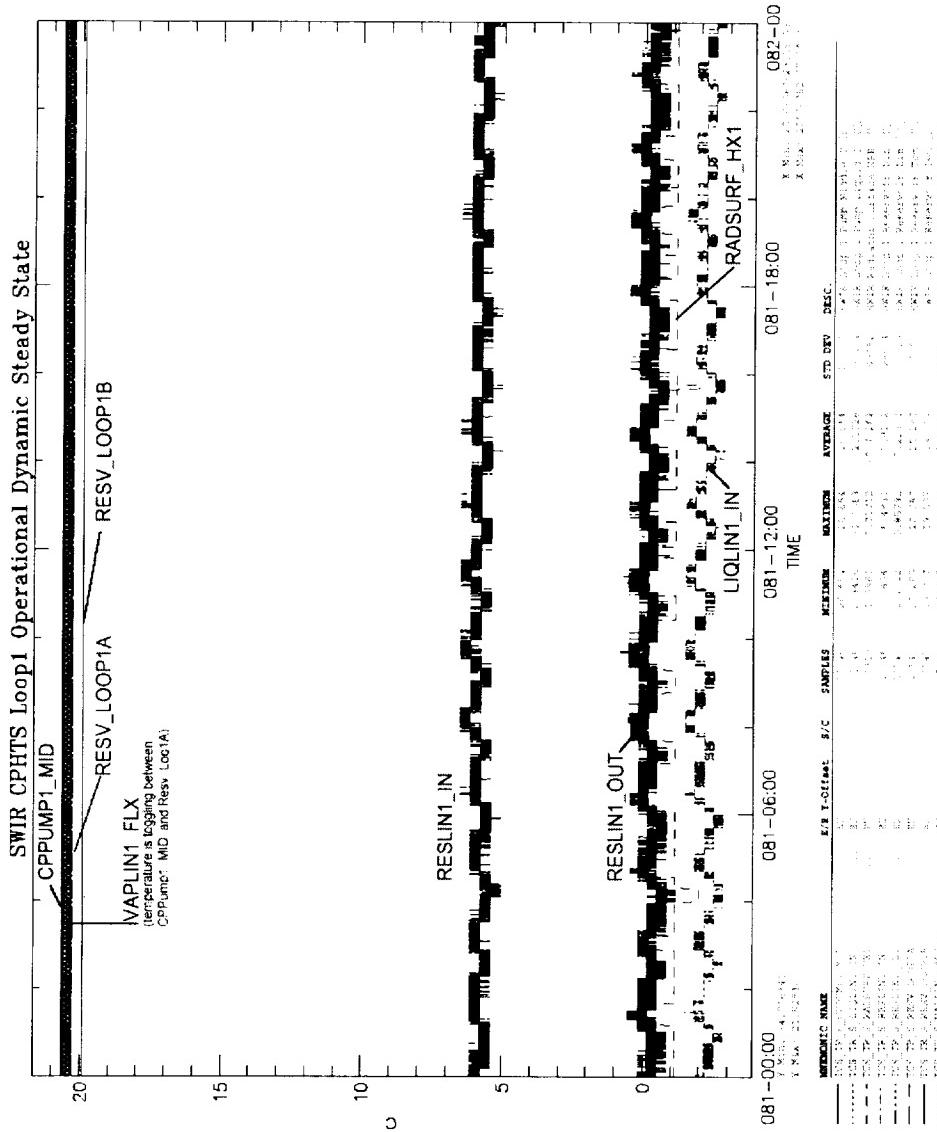


# ASTER SWIR CPHTS

- 1/5/00 Standard Start-up
  - Loop 1 started with two starter heaters (total 150W).
    - Superheat at nucleate boiling: less than 2 °C
    - Reservoir cold shock: less than 2 °C
- 1/6/00
  - 00:40 Loop operated with one starter heater (75W).
- 1/7/00
  - 23:30 Loop operated on observation mode (total ~ 205W)
- 1/27/00
  - 14:00 Loop operated on safe mode (total ~ 145W)



# TCS Performance Summary: SWIR CPHTS Typical Operational Performance



# ASTER TIR

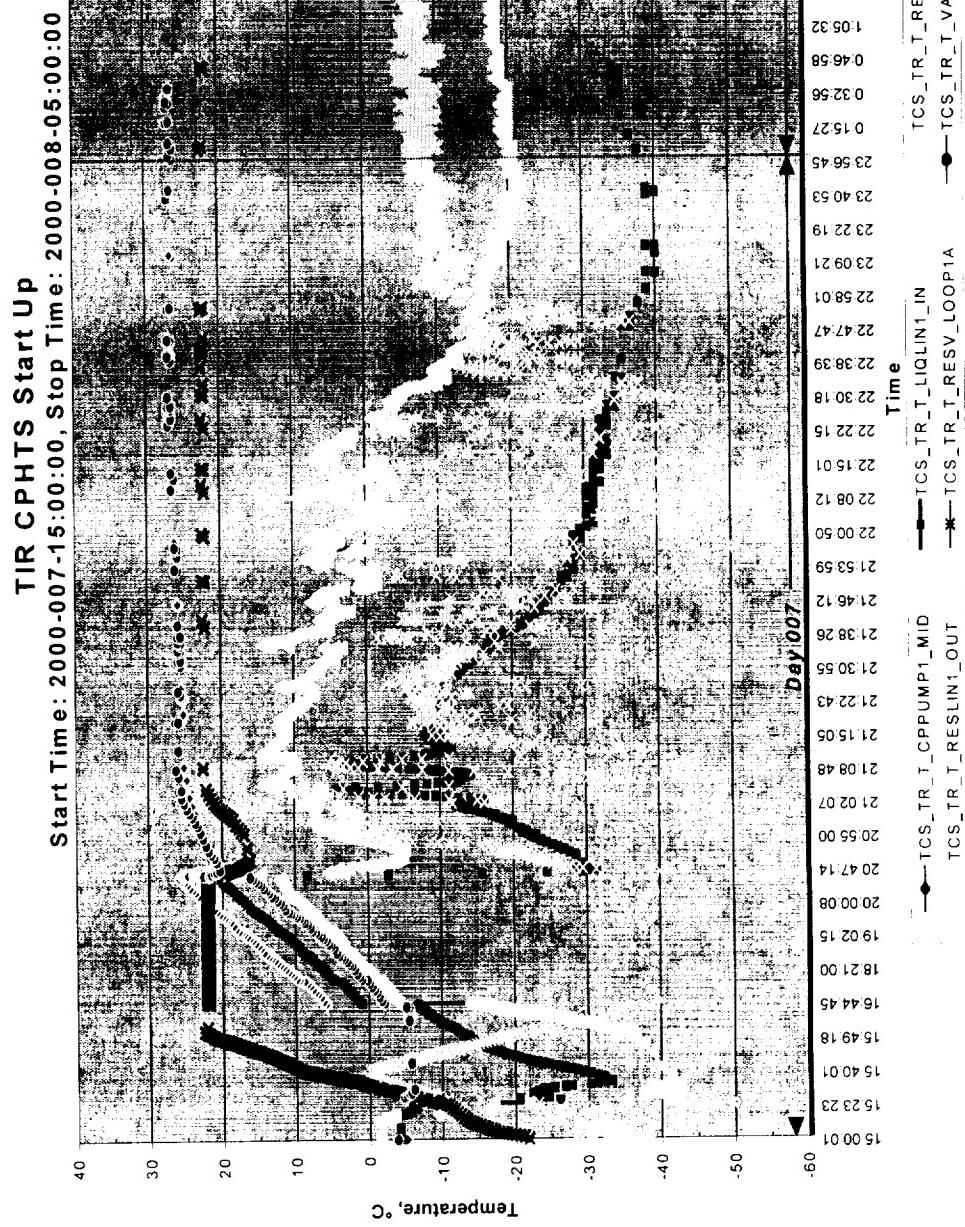
- TIR Loop 1 Standard Start-up
  - 1/ 7/00 Started with two starter heaters (150W)
    - Superheat: 4 °C; Reservoir cold shock: 7 °C.
  - 1/ 8/00 Starter heater 1 off
  - 1/ 9/00 ASTER TIR on
  - 1/10/00 Loop 1 deprimed
- TIR Loop 2 Standard Start-up
  - 1/13/00 Started with two starter heaters (150W)
    - Superheat: 4 °C; Reservoir cold shock: 7 °C.
  - 1/15/00 Loop 2 deprimed

# ASTER TIR (cont)

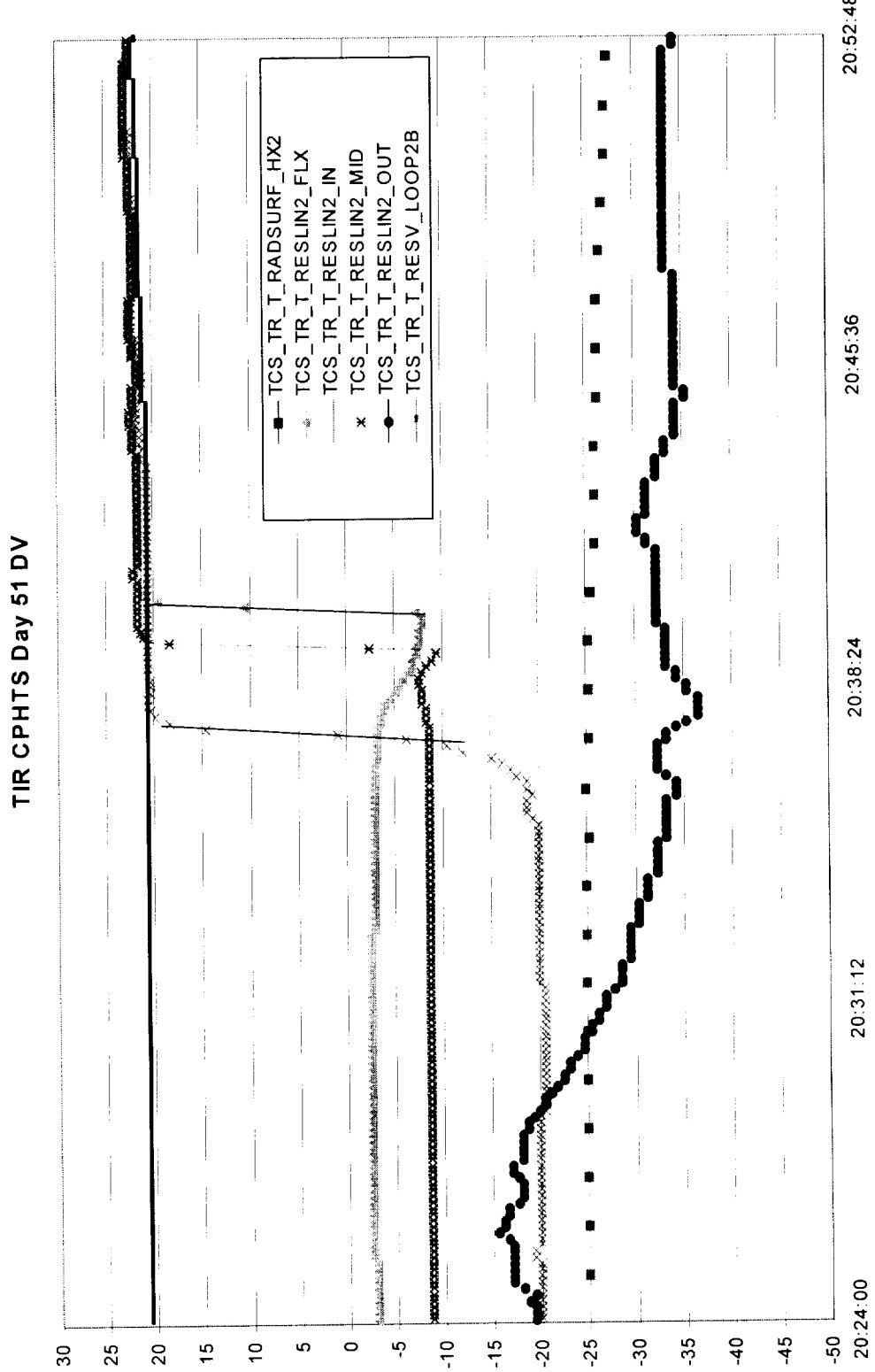
- TIR Loop 2 Contingency Start 1
  - 1/19/00 Started with two starter heaters (150W)
    - Superheat, < 1 C, Reservoir cold shock, 1.5 C
  - 1/24/00 Set Point change reservoir 2B heater - 2A not controlling well
  - 1/27/00 Operated with one starter heater (75W)
  - 1/28/00 Operated with two starter heaters (150W)
  - 2/20/00 Deprimed after numerous orbital adjust burns
- TIR Loop 2 Contingency Start 2
  - 2/24/00 Started with two starter heaters (150 W)
    - Superheat, < 1 C, Reservoir cold shock, 1.5 C
    - Still Running

# TCS Performance Summary: TIR CPHTS Loop 1 Standard Start

~~LOCKHEED MARTIN~~

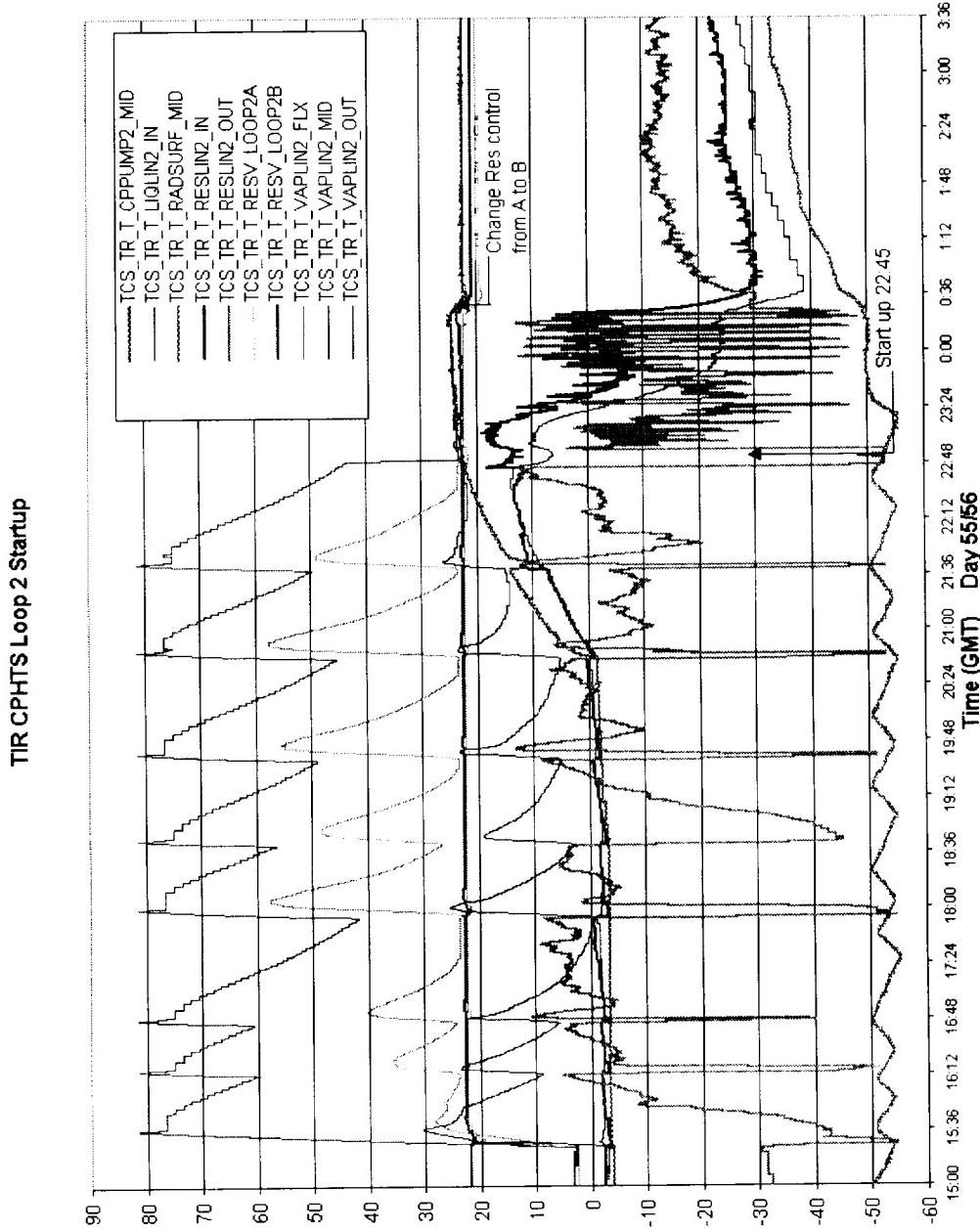


# TIR CPHTS Loop 2 Deprime

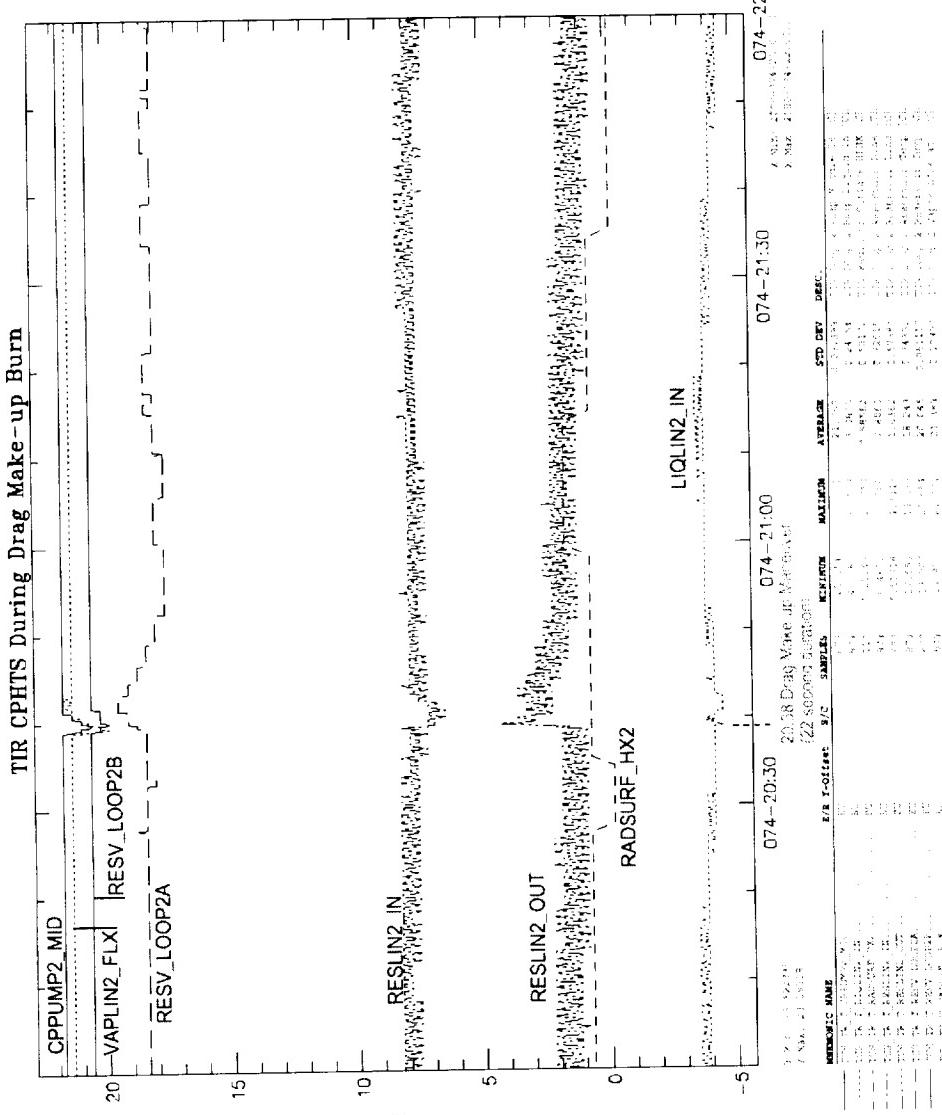


# TCS Performance Summary: TIR CPHITS

## Loop 2 Restart 3 (Contingency start)

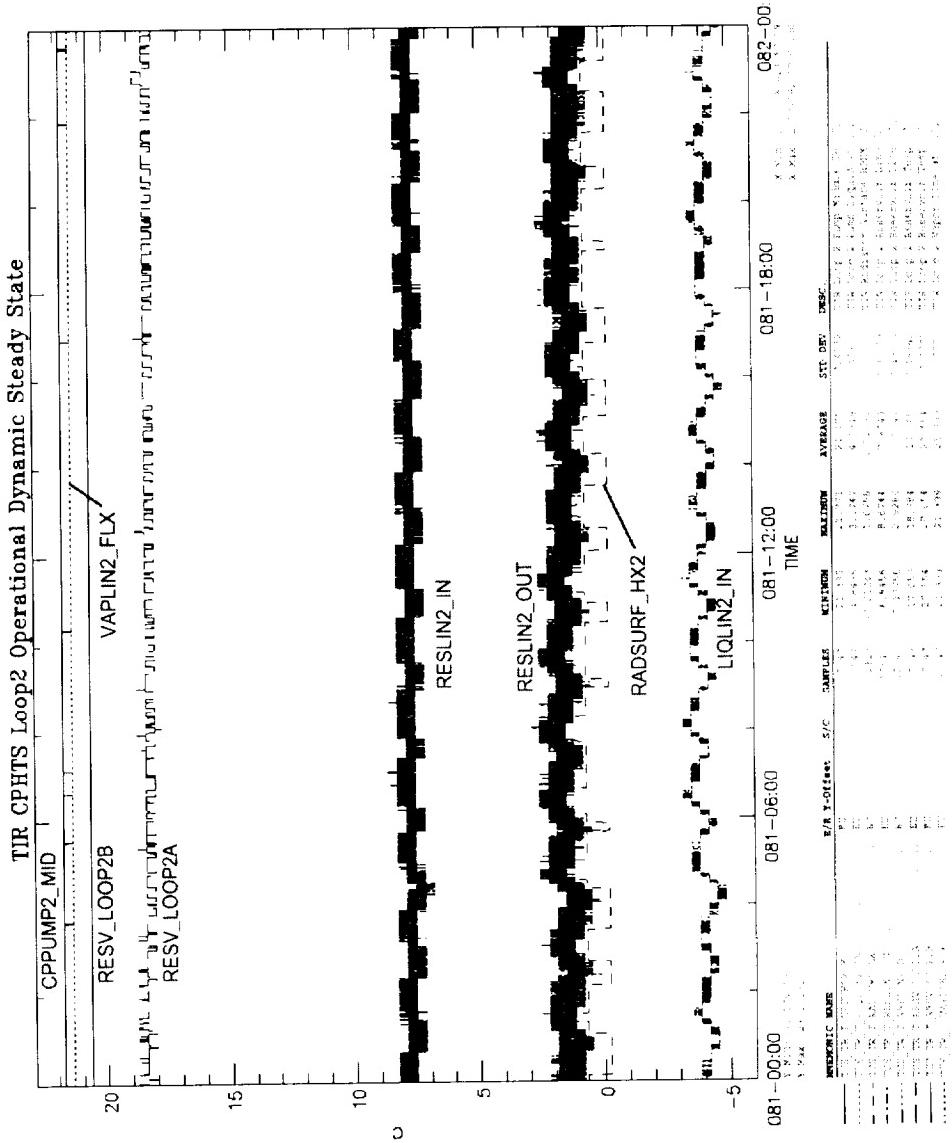


# TCS Performance Summary: TIR CPHTS Drag Make-up Burn



# TCS Performance Summary: TIR CPHTS

## Typical Operational Performance



# Problems with Loop 2 Temperature Control

- Loop 2 operated at higher than expected temperatures, with fluctuations on the order of 2 C (should be +/- 0.1 C)
- MOPITT and SWIR loops have stable temperature control
- Reservoir heater control position on TIR different than that of MOPITT and SWIR (by design for ground testing).
- The cause of “erratic” loop temperatures results from the primary (A) thermistor probably being located over a transition area (vapor/liquid) in the reservoir. Backup (B) control is located nearer the heater, and thus has a higher probability of being located over a vapor space.
- 1/14/00 Control changed from A to B. Immediately, loop temperatures dropped and stabilized at the expected temperature level. Loop temperatures have remained steady since then, and are behaving similarly to those on MOPITT and SWIR.

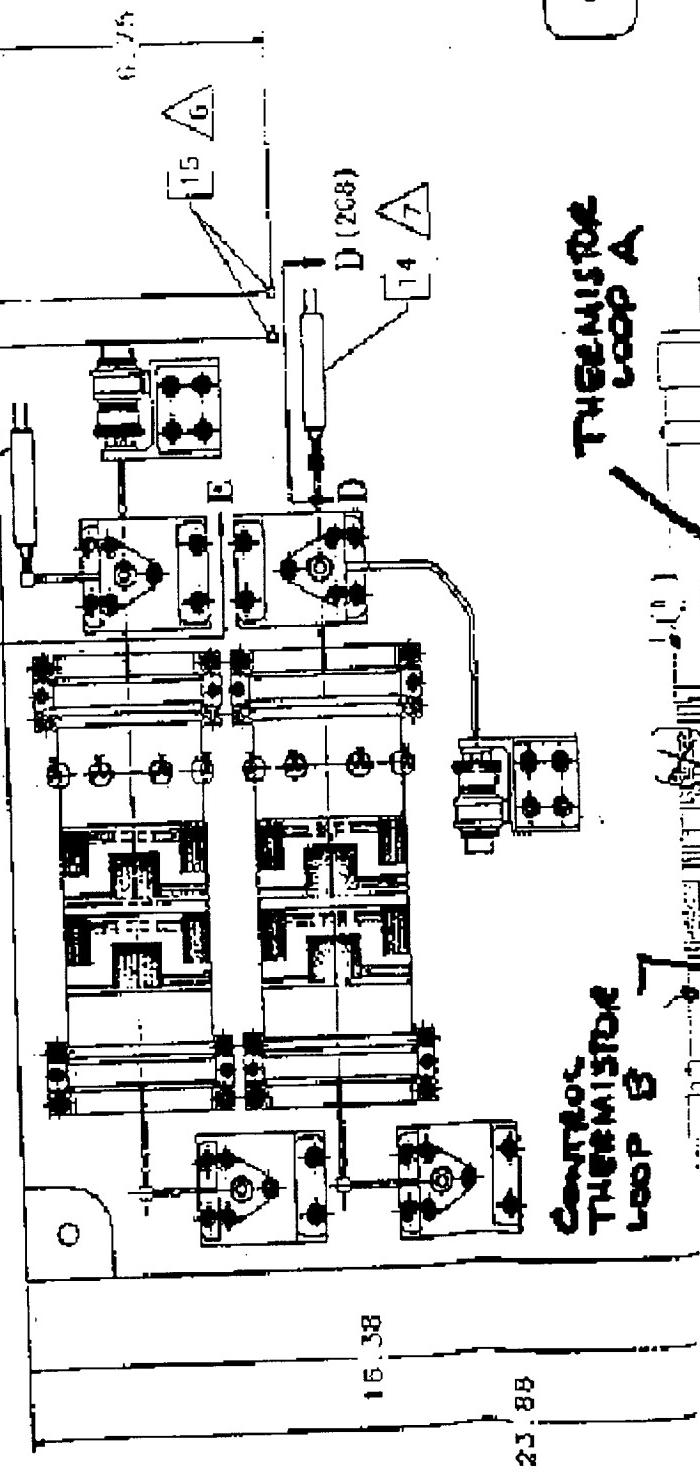
Thrust Vector

VIEW : D-D (2E6)  
SCALE : 1/1

VIEW : E-E (2E6)  
SCALE : 1/2

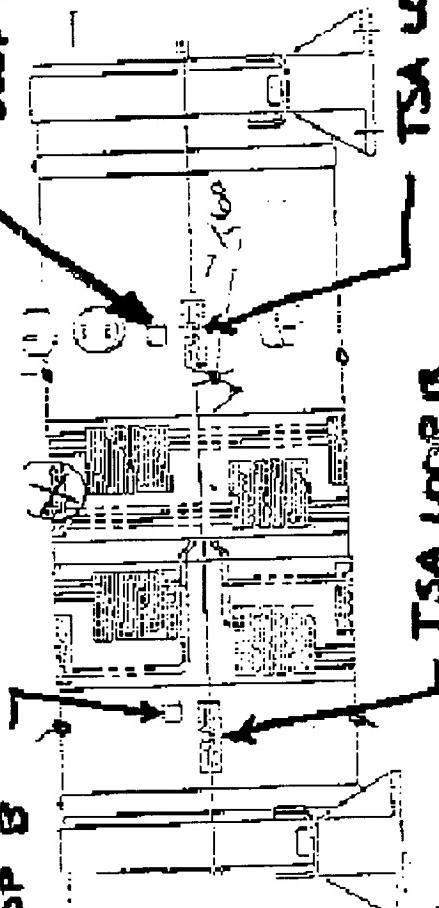
Reservoir

FIGURE 9



THERMISTOR  
LOOP A

CONTACTS  
THERMISTOR  
LOOP B



SIDE  
VIEW

TSA Loop A  
TSA Loop B

# TIR Loop 1 and Loop 2 Deprime

- Vapor in the pump core from start-up (likely cause)
  - Large reservoir cold shock ( 7 °C in both cases) for standard start.
  - Vapor in the pump traveled down the reservoir line during deprime.
- Loop deficiency (inventory, NCG, breakage/leakage)?
  - Ground I & T Data does not support any significant deviation from normal inventory. However, loop exhibited unusual behavior in ground test, but only had a few hours of testing with instrument. Also, Lockheed-Martin charge procedure does not measure weight.
  - NCG in the loop ? Loops were dormant for 2 years before launch
  - Data does not indicate breakage in any of the loop's components.
  - Other loops OK, why do both TIR loops have problems ?
    - External influences (TIR HP, heaters)?
- TIR heat pipes may cause adverse start conditions (non-op on the ground)
- Large TIR mass could affect loop performance
- Telemetry, heaters, and heater controllers all appear to function normally.